

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
COLUMBIA DIVISION**

MARCUS O. HILL #273964,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	No. 1:15-cv-00079
)	
v.)	CHIEF JUDGE SHARP
)	
DON J. RUNDE, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Plaintiff Marcus Hill, an inmate serving a state sentence in the Maury County Jail in Columbia, Tennessee, has filed a pro se complaint (ECF No. 1) for violation of civil rights pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Before the Court is the plaintiff's application to proceed without prepaying fees or costs. (ECF No. 2.) In addition, the complaint is before the Court for an initial review pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A, and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e.

A. Application to Proceed as a Pauper

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), a prisoner bringing a civil action may be permitted to file suit without prepaying the filing fee of \$350 required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). Because it is apparent from the plaintiff's submission that he lacks the funds to pay the entire filing fee in advance, his application to proceed as a pauper (ECF 2) is **GRANTED**.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(b) and 1914(a), the plaintiff is nonetheless assessed the \$350.00 civil filing fee. The administrator of the Maury County Jail, as custodian of the petitioner's trust account, is **DIRECTED** to submit to the clerk of court,

as an initial payment, the greater of: (a) 20% of the average monthly deposits to the plaintiff's credit at the jail; or (b) 20% of the average monthly balance to the plaintiff's credit for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). Thereafter, the custodian shall submit 20% of the plaintiff's preceding monthly income (or income credited to Petitioner for the preceding month), but only when the balance in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). Payments shall continue until the \$350.00 filing fee has been paid in full to the clerk of court. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(3).

The clerk of court **MUST** send a copy of this order to the administrator of the Maury County Jail to ensure compliance with that portion of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 pertaining to the payment of the filing fee. If the plaintiff is transferred from his present place of confinement, the administrator must ensure that a copy of this order follows the plaintiff to his new place of confinement, for continued compliance herewith. All payments made pursuant to this order must be submitted to the clerk of court for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, 801 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203.

B. Initial Review of the Complaint

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), the Court is required to conduct an initial review of any complaint filed *in forma pauperis*, and to dismiss the complaint if it is facially frivolous or malicious, if it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. In reviewing the complaint to determine whether it states a plausible claim, "a district court must (1) view the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and (2) take all well-pleaded factual allegations as true." *Tackett v. M & G Polymers, USA, LLC*,

561F.3d 478, 488 (6th Cir. 2009) (citing *Gunasekera v. Irwin*, 551 F.3d 461, 466 (6th Cir. 2009) (citations omitted)). A *pro se* pleading must be liberally construed and “held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (citing *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)).

The complaint establishes that the plaintiff pleaded guilty on July 24, 2014, to six separate counts of sale of schedule VI controlled substance, and received a sentence of three years for each count, several of which are to be served concurrently to each other while others are to be served consecutively. The effective total sentence is summarized in a hand-written note on his judgment stating that “Total sentence is 12 years; 3 years at 100% due to drug free zone; then 9 years at Range II.” (ECF No. 1, at 8.) The plaintiff claims that this summary misstates his actual sentences as set forth in the judgment, and renders his plea agreement and judgment an “illegal contract” and “worthless,” which he says “make me illegal incarcerated.” He seeks millions of dollars in damages for pain and suffering and false imprisonment, and to be released from false imprisonment. (ECF No. 1, at 19.)

The plaintiff’s claims relate directly to the validity of his criminal judgment and sentence and may not be presented under § 1983 while that judgment stands. The law is well established that “habeas corpus is the exclusive remedy for a state prisoner who challenges the fact or duration of his confinement ... even though such a claim may come within the literal terms of § 1983.”¹ *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 481 (1994) (citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 488–90 (1973)).

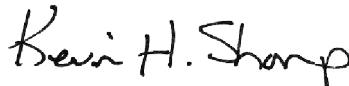
¹ Because he does not allege that he has exhausted state court remedies as required to seek a writ of habeas corpus, and because of the potential adverse collateral consequences of construing a complaint to be a petition for the writ of habeas corpus, see *Young Bok Song v. Gipson*, 423 F. App’x 506, at 509 (6th Cir. 2011), the court will not construe this action to be a petition for the writ of habeas corpus.

A § 1983 claim challenging a prisoner's confinement must be dismissed even where a plaintiff expressly seeks only injunctive or monetary relief. *Heck*, 512 U.S. at 489–90 (claim for damages is not cognizable); *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 488–90 (claim for injunctive relief is only cognizable under 28 U.S.C. § 2254). The United States Supreme Court has explained that “a state prisoner’s § 1983 action is barred (absent prior invalidation [of his conviction or sentence])—no matter the relief sought (damages or equitable relief), no matter the target of the prisoner’s suit (state conduct leading to conviction or internal prison proceedings)—if success in that action would necessarily demonstrate the invalidity of confinement or its duration.” *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 81–82 (2005). The plaintiff’s current action directly challenges the validity of his confinement and expressly demands his release.

Accordingly, this action is not cognizable under § 1983. This matter is hereby **DISMISSED** without prejudice to the plaintiff’s ability to refile upon removal of the *Heck* bar to relief, if the plaintiff succeeds in having his conviction or sentence overturned through state remedies or a federal writ of habeas corpus. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A. Any appeal of this order would not be in good faith as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3).

Entry of this order constitutes the judgment in this action.

It is so **ORDERED**.



Kevin H. Sharp, Chief Judge
United States District Court